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BRITISH IN THE OPEN.

GERMANS' INSENSATE
VENGEANCE[BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, "DAILY EXPRESS"
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Open warfare with cavalry skirmishes and occasional encounters with elusive German cyclist patrols is still a feature of the new operations which began with our general advance south of Arras.

The resistance of the German rear-guard has been curiously irregular, varying from the quite stubborn opposition of entrenched infantry east of Bapaume to mere glimpses of a few isolated detachments moving among the trees and deserted villages in the area west of St. Quentin.

For troops newly released from the long confinement of trench warfare the temptation to rush pell-mell across the fertile fields and fine hard roads in search of the vanished Germans was almost irresistible. They would like at least to get within earshot of the enemy guns, but for the most of them it has been a business this week of moving steadily through abandoned villages and a broad expanse of devastated farm land, without any of the experiences enjoyed by troops in open warfare. Far ahead, cavalry patrols and agile cyclist scouts scour the patches of woodland gullies between the fields for hidden Hunns, and this is all of the actual hostilities to be seen on a large portion of the front of our advance.

The infantry and guns go forward steadily along the newly mended roads, over filled-in craters, with German signposts at every turning, German notices of every conceivable kind nailed to the walls of deserted cottages and stable doors, German graves lining the roadside—for many were apparently buried where they died—German wire and piles of new concrete blocks and odds and ends of stores and supplies confronting them in unexpected places. They go through wrecked towns, where hollow-cheeked, waxen-faced women and children in tattered clothes smile a greeting and try in many pathetic little ways to show their gratitude.

I have never seen British soldiers so grim and bitter as the men who are marching to-day through the destroyed villages beyond Nesle, with the abominable handwork of their enemy confronting them on every hand. They were never more eager to come to grips again with him. No incentive is needed to quicken the troops engaged in driving the Germans back to their own place, but, if there were no other method of galvanising the army into deadly activity could be found than to march through the devastated acres of invaded France that have just been reclaimed from the hands of the Hun.

The cavalry already engaged are having the time of their lives. The enthusiasm which pervades all the troops engaged in the advance is particularly strong among the mounted men, who, after months of galling inactivity, at last come into their own. They regret that they have not yet been able to fall on the enemy and scatter the fragments of his rear-guard over the landscape, and the only reason is that the fugitives have shown extraordinary agility, and made unusual exertions to avoid a decisive blow.

The scenes of our scouts is shown by an incident in the suburbs of St. Quentin. We penetrated yesterday with two and a half miles of the town without meeting opposition, when, in the neighbourhood of Saoy Wood, a German patrol of five men of the 115th Regiment was seen reconnoitring the road from the shelter of a crater. Two British scouts dashed at them, and the Germans, after firing several ineffective shots, bolted into the wood. Our men followed and made prisoner a sergeant-major who had just completed a course of instruction in a cadet school and was to receive his commission this week.

The feeding of the destitute inhabitants of the invaded area now occupied by British armies has begun on a well-organised basis. Eight thousand rations arrived at Nesle to-day, where one of the shops closed since the Germans first entered the town in August 1914, was reopened as a distributing centre by the American Relief Commission.

You will find most striking evidence of the privations of the people in the smaller communities. In more than one village to-day, where the few remaining survivors looked more like spectres than human beings, gaunt men and women with sunken eyes moved slowly and listlessly about the littered streets or sought in a hopeless kind of way to mend some holes in the ragged walls of their poor homes. It was no wonder they looked so much like living corpses, but rather a wonder that they survived at all.

STARVATION DIET.

At Rouilly, for example, the people had no meat for nine months, no milk for a year, and what little food they received was from the American relief supplies. Very occasionally they got a little fat from this source. Otherwise they lived on bread and what potatoes they managed to secrete from the Germans, who commandeered all the supplies they could find.

Hardly a quarter of the American supplies intended for these people ever reached them. They were sent white flour, but received black, and frequently rations were withheld for a long time by the local German authorities. It was small consolation to the civilians to know that the Germans fared little better. During the last six months they were obviously short of food, even after diverting a portion of the supplies from neutral countries to their own use. Soldiers billeted in the villages or marching through them tried to buy all

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 14th.

CANTONESE BOARD OF COMMERCE OPPOSE WAR.

The Board of Commerce of Canton has sent to the Government at Peking a telegram opposing a declaration of war against Germany.

MANY DROWNED IN A TOW-BOAT.

The tow-boat *Tue Ching*, plying between Shek-ki, Heung-shan district, and Macao, sank while loaded with a large shipment of goods and over five hundred passengers on May 7th. The steam launch endeavoured to rescue the passengers, but experienced great difficulty owing to the boat being heavily laden with goods. It is reported that about one hundred passengers were drowned, among whom were many children. A young foreign lady also lost her life.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated May 9th, state:—

Our market is still firm. Last week some business was done with the Philippine Islands, but these sales did not much affect our market, the steadiness of which is due chiefly from the poor supply of paddy.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 1st May is \$20,967 tons, against 453,749 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.71 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for May/June shipment.

the foodstuffs possible, offering exorbitant prices and trying to cajole the shopkeepers by various promises into augmenting their meagre rations.

The gratitude of the civilians for the relief now being given them is shown in many ways. All the men who are sufficiently strong for hard work volunteered to help mend the roads and repair the damage wrought by the Germans as far as possible, and I saw French peasants sixty or seventy years old labouring with pick and shovel side by side with women in some of the villages in the area between Nesle and Roye.

I could write at length of many acts of pillage and vandalism committed by the enemy during the last week of their stay, but none is worse than that which occurred at Goyencourt, five miles north-west of Roye, the result of which I saw this morning. An old brick chateau which stood a short distance behind the front trenches had suffered somewhat from shell fire as it had been used as an artillery headquarters, but was still habitable up to the time the Germans received orders to evacuate it last week. They packed the interior to pieces in the usual manner, even smashing the billiard table, hewing down the carved beams of the old ceiling, and stripping the family portraits from the walls. Then they set fire to the ruin, which burned itself out.

This was not the extent of their crimes, however. The family chapel of the de Fontaine family, in the garden near the chateau, was completely gutted. When I visited it this morning the door through the outer wall which led to the crypt had been wrenched away. In the little vaulted chamber beneath was a terrible spectacle. The oak coffin of Basile Gabriel Michel Pouille de Fontaine, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Somme, who died in 1889—I quote the inscription on the broken tablet, which had been tossed on the muddy floor—had been wrenched open by the Germans.

INORDINATE SAVAGERY.

The oak lid with a large silver crucifix was missing, and the lower part of the leaden shell was cut away, exposing the feet of the corpse. The damask pall which covered the coffin was rolled up and flung in one corner. On the floor of the room, close above, I found, amid charred embers, several large fragments of costly silk brocade vestments of medieval workmanship, one almost whole, which apparently had been used to wipe the boots of the soldiers, and bits of religious paintings and the broken altar mingled in the debris.

Yet the men who committed this sacrilege expect others to respect their own dead. In the centre of the burnt-out and blackened little village of Champien, a few miles east of Roye, is a new ornate German military graveyard at least two hundred yards square, enclosed with a carved stone and pillared wall. The graves within are neatly banked and bordered with green grass. Many have large carved marble head-stones, and on most of them are wreaths of flowers.

There are several graves containing unknown German and French dead with large granite headstones, while at the end of the cemetery is a large marble memorial, the lifelike figure of a woman carrying a wreath of laurel and standing between pillars.

There are evergreens in this little cemetery, and the carefully kept walks were newly swept before the 5th Grenadiers marched away on Sunday. They "hoped" the French would guard their dead. Yet just before they left they cut down all the fruit trees on the opposite side of the road, and the little home of an old peasant adjoining the cemetery was blown up with a charge of ammonal. French infantrymen were walking in the neat German cemetery this afternoon and reading the inscription: "Friend and foe in death united," with ironic smiles.

TWO AND A HALF YEARS
WITH THE GERMANS.ENGLISHMAN'S REMARKABLE
EXPERIENCES.LIFE IN ROUBAIX, LILLE, BRUSSELS,
AND ANTWERP.

Mr. J. P. Whitaker, of Bradford, the young Englishman who has recently succeeded in effecting his escape from Roubaix, continues the account of his remarkable experiences during two and a half years behind the German lines.

II.

Enslavement is part of the deliberate policy of the Germans in France. It began by the taking of hostages at the very outset of their possession of Roubaix.

A number of the leading men in the civic and business life of the town were marked out and compelled to attend by turns at the Town Hall, to be shot on the spot at the least sign of revolt among the townspeople.

Not a few of the mill-owners were ordered to weave cloth for the invaders, and on their refusal were sent to Germany and held to ransom. Many of the mill operatives, quite young girls, were directed to sew sandbags for the German trenches. They, too, refused, but the Germans had their own way of dealing with what they regard as juvenile obstinacy. They dragged the girls to a disused cinema hall, and kept them there without food or water until their will was broken.

THE DEPORTATION.

Barbarity reached its climax in the so-called "deportations." They were just slave raids, brutal and undisguised.

The procedure was this: The town was divided into districts. At 3 o'clock in the morning a cordon of troops would be drawn round a district—the Prussian Guard and especially, I believe, the 69th Regiment, played a great part in this diabolical crime—and officers and non-commissioned officers would knock at every door until the household was roused. A handbill, about octavo size, was handed in, and the officer passed on to the next house. The handbill contained printed orders that every member of the household must rise and dress immediately, pack up a couple of blankets, a change of linen, a pair of stout boots, a spoon and fork, and a few other small articles, and be ready for the second visit in half an hour. When the officer returned the family were marshalled before him, and he picked out those whom he wanted with a curt, "You will come," and you, "And you." Without even time for leave-taking the selected victims were paraded in the street and marched to a mill on the outskirts of the town. There they were imprisoned for three days, without any means of communication with friends or relatives all herded together indiscriminately and given but the barest medium of food. Then, like so many cattle, they were sent away to an unknown fate.

Months afterwards some of them came back, emaciated and utterly worn out, ragged and verminous, broken in all but spirit. I spoke with numbers of the men. They had been told by the Germans, they said, that they were going to work on the land. They found that only the women and girls were put to farm labour.

The men were taken to the French Ardennes and compelled to mend roads, man saw-mills and forges, build masonry, and toil at other manual tasks. Rough hutsments formed their barracks. They were under constant guard both there and at their work, and they were marched under escort from the huts to work and from work to the huts. For food the man was given a 2 lb. loaf of German bread every five days, a little boiled rice, and a pint of coffee a day. At 8 o'clock in the morning after a breakfast consisting of a slice of bread and a cup of coffee they went to work. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they returned for the night, and took their second meal—dinner, tea, and supper all in one. Often they were buffeted and generally ill-used by their taskmasters. If they fell ill, cold water, internally or externally, was the inevitable remedy. Once a commission came to them at work, but they had been warned beforehand that any man who complained of his treatment would suffer for it. One of them was bold enough to protest to the visitors against a particularly flagrant case of ill-usage. That man disappeared a few days later.

CLOSING THE FRONTIER.

Long before this the food problem had become acute in Roubaix. Simultaneously with the establishment of the system of personal control over the inhabitants the Germans closed the frontier between France and Belgium and forbade us to approach within half a mile of the border line. The immediate effect of this isolation was to reduce to an insignificant trickle the copious stream of foodstuffs which until then poured in from Belgium—not starving Belgium of fiction but the well-supplied Belgium of fact.

Butchers and bakers and provision dealers had to shut their shops, and the town became almost wholly dependent on supplies brought in by the American Relief Commission. Fresh meat was soon unobtainable, except by those few people who could afford to pay fabulous prices for joints smuggled across the frontier. Months ago meat cost 32 francs a kilogram (about 13 shillings a lb.), and an egg cost 1 franc 25 (a shilling). Obviously such things were beyond the reach of the bulk of the people, and had it not been for the efforts of the Relief Commission we should all have starved.

The Commission opened a food depot, a local committee issued tickets for the various articles, and rich and poor alike had to wait their turn at the depot to procure the allotted rations. The chief foodstuffs supplied were: Rice, flaked maize, bacon, lard, coffee, bread, condensed milk (occasionally), haricot beans, lentils, and a very small allowance of sugar. Potatoes could not be bought at any price.

Unfortunately, though I regret that I should have to record it, there is evidence that by some means or other the German Army contrived to intercept for itself a part of the food sent by the American Commission. One who had good reason to know told me that more than once trainloads which, accord-

ing to a notification sent to him, had left Brussels for Roubaix failed to arrive. I know also that analysis of the bread showed that in some cases German rye flour, including 30 per cent. of sawdust had been substituted for the white American flour producing an indigestible putty like substance which brought illness and death to many. Indeed the mortality from this cause was so heavy at one period that all the grave-diggers in the town could not keep pace with it.

One could easily understand how great must have been the temptation to the Germans to tap for themselves the food which friends abroad had sent for their victims. It is a significant fact that soldiers in Roubaix were eager to buy rice from those who had obtained it at the depot at four francs (3s. 4d.) the pound in order, as they said, "to send it home." I shall describe later how utterly different were the conditions in Belgium as I saw them.

Mange as were the food supplies for the civilians in Roubaix those issued to the German soldier towards the end of my stay were little better.

At first the householders on whom the soldiers were billeted were required to feed them, and to recover the cost from the municipal authorities.

In passing I may mention that all ordinary money, gold, silver, and bronze, disappeared from circulation long ago. Some of it possibly was hidden by the townsfolk, but much more was collected by the Germans and sent out of the country. It was replaced by paper money of all denominations, even to cardboard notes, and altered, and the German military authorities undertook the feeding of their men. From that time onward there was a progressive fall in the quantity and deterioration in the soldiers' daily rations. To the end they seemed to have no lack of jam, nut plum and apple, but something red which looked rather like raspberry. Often I have seen them walking along the street munching a thick slice of ryebread covered with a generous layer of this jam.

Just before I left I was shown one day a menu provided for the troops. Breakfast consisted of dry bread and coffee, dinner of boiled barley, and supper of tary authorities undertook the feeding of cooked beetroot. It was some comfort to us to know that while we could barely subsist the Germans were evidently not much better off.

COLLECTION OF METALS.

Conditions in Germany were reflected also in the systematic plundering of workshops and houses of everything made of brass, copper, pewter, or German silver. The Germans began by taking all stocks of raw and combed wool, raw cotton and raw silk from the warehouses, and followed this up by appropriating all woolen pieces goods. They next requisitioned all oil. Late last year they issued a Proclamation calling upon the residents to declare to the military authorities what brass was in their possession. Of course, nobody paid any attention to the order.

A few days later parties of German soldiers went through the town, street by street, and seized every article of brass, bronze or copper on which they could set eyes. Without ceremony they entered private houses, helped themselves, to stair rods, brass or copper kettles and other cooking utensils, gas fittings, fittings from fire-places, door plates, clothes hooks, and knick-knacks of every kind. Nothing was overlooked. They took up brass headed carpet pins; they even tore the candle sticks from pianos. The things were bundled into a cart on the tail of which were scales, like those carried on coal-men's trolleys. Everything was weighed, and a receipt was given at the rate of two francs per kilogramme, or 10d. per pound. Bronze statuettes worth at least 500 francs were taken at the intrinsic cost of the metal.

The process was not confined to private houses or workshops. One day the Germans made a tour of the cafés and ripped off the pewter tops of the counters. They also went from shop to shop and carried away the brass treas from the scales. I saw one cart go along the street piled high with gramophone horns. A week or two later a notice was posted on the walls intimating that anybody who wished to replace requisitioned pots and pans by new ones could obtain them on application to the Kommandant. It turned out that the substitutes were of iron made in Germany, and that they were to be sold at given away. Meanwhile the unfortunate people whose houses had been stripped had nothing in return except a piece of paper which they were told could be converted into money at the end of the war.

—Times.

THE AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN.

The Manager of the International Banking Corporation informs us that he has received a telegram from his head office in New York to the effect that the American Liberty Loan, carrying interest at 3½ per cent., is to be issued in bonds of U.S. \$50 and upwards, exempt from tax, and carries the right of conversion, should a later loan be found necessary at a higher rate of interest.

RICHEST WOMAN ON THE STAGE
ARRESTED.

A message from Petrograd states that the dancer, Mme. Kschessinska, has been arrested.

Mme. Mathilde Kschessinska, who was "Dancer of Honour" to the Czar, is reputed to be far and away the richest woman on any stage in the world, the value of her jewels alone being stated at £25,000. She has been for some years past a prominent political personage in Russia, and her receptions, which were regularly attended by royalty, diplomats, and the leading Russian officials. She is also famous as being the best-dressed woman in Russia and the possessor of priceless furs.

Mme. Kschessinska, who is a Pole, was last seen by the London public in November, 1911, when she appeared with Nijinsky at Covent Garden in a dance from Tchaikovsky's ballet, "Sleeping Beauty," and in the Schumann "Car-

THE WAR.

BRITISH COMPLETE CAPTURE OF ROEUX.

TOTAL ANGLO-FRENCH CAPTURES.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENTS.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED IN NORTH SEA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) CAPTURE OF ROEUX COMPLETED.

LONDON, May 15th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We continued our progress to-day northward of the Scarpe.
We completed our capture of Roeux, which had been defended with great determination and was the scene of much desperate fighting during the past month.
We slightly advanced our line northward of Gavrelle.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down, and two others were driven down on Sunday. Three of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 14th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids last night north-eastward of Epéhy and northward of Ypres.
We captured a few prisoners.
We made progress at the Roeux village.

LATEST CABLES.

VIOLENT BOMBARDING DUEL.

PARIS, May 15th.
A communiqué states:—The Germans bombarded Bray-en-Laonnais and Cerny.
They were violently answered by our artillery.

There was lively artillery fire east of Berry-au-Bac and Montaubert.
Seven enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

Bombarding squadrons dropped 3½ tons of explosives behind the German lines.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, May 14th.
A communiqué states:—Strong German reconnaissances attempting to reach our lines at various points broke down completely under our fire. The enemy suffered important losses and we took prisoners.

ANGLO-FRENCH CAPTURES.

LONDON, May 14th.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports that the Franco-British captures since the beginning of the offensive on the 9th of April to the 14th of May total 49,579 prisoners, of which 978 are officers, 444 guns, 380 trench-mortars, 943 machine-guns, excluding a quantity of machine-guns which had been put out of action.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 14th.
A Berlin official report admits that the British forced an entrance into Roeux. A fierce battle continues at Bullecourt. There is increasing artillery firing in the Ypres-Wytschaete sector.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

SERBIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 14th.
A Serbian communiqué dated May 12th states:—There is a violent artillery duel along our whole front.
We carried more trenches in the region of Dobropolj.
We heavily repulsed violent counter-attacks.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.) WARFARE ON FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, May 15th.
The number of French merchant-ships which were unsuccessfully attacked and sunk by submarines, respectively, were:—

	Unsuccessfully Attacked.	Sunk.
February	1	4
March	2	5
April	6	8

During April the following engagements occurred:—Submarines with French patrol ships, 12; with French seaplanes, 13; gunfire engagements with French merchantmen, 16. All the last-mentioned escaped.

SINKING OF DUTCH GRAIN SHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, May 15th.
According to a deserter, it was the *Uss* which sank seven Dutch grain-ships off Palmouth, on February 22nd. The submarine's number was changed whenever it was noticed by a neutral or enemy.

GERMAN PROFESSOR URGES HARSHER SUBMARINISM.

COPENHAGEN, May 15th.
The state of mind even among the educated classes in Germany is shown by an article in the review *Woche*, by the well-known Professor Flamm, urging a more harsh treatment of neutral ships, to force them to remain in their home ports, and that too many of their crews at present were saved. It would be best if neutral ships disappeared tracelessly, then terror would keep them away from the blockaded zone.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

REVERBERATION HEARD AT DOVER.
LONDON, May 14th.
The bombardment of Zeebrugge was unusually severe. It was clearly felt at Dover, Deal and elsewhere, the doors and windows rattling.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS RETIRE.

PETROGRAD, May 14th.
An official report transmitted by wireless states:—Southward of Erzingan the Kurds repulsed one of our companies. We repulsed a Kurd attack near Belmer.
Under superior Turkish pressure we retired to the left bank of the Diala river.

General.
Under superior Turkish pressure we retired to the left bank of the Diala river.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MAILS LOST.

LONDON, May 15th.
Of the correspondence for the Egyptian Forces reaching London for despatch on April 27th, 28th and 29th, the 27th newspapers and packets only were lost; also the parcel mails from Australia, India, the Far East, Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

STIRRING ADDRESS BY GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, May 14th.
Speaking at a meeting of the League of Nations Society, Lord Bryce presiding, General Smuts said that the war had stamped into the hearts of millions of men and women an intense desire for a better order of things. The old order was now useless. All the treaties and optimism of the nineteenth century had ended in suffering and losses baffling description. It had been computed that eighty million men had died in war and a greater number had been permanently maimed. It had been stated that the casualties in this war were equal to the white population of the British Empire. If such wars were allowed to recur, the whole fabric of civilisation would be endangered. It was time for action regarding this, not for folding your hands and biding your head. If a hundredth part of the thought had been given to this war which had been given towards peace, there never would be war again. "I believe that a passion for peace has been born in this war which will prove greater than any passions for gain or conquest. As far as was humanly possible such a war as this should never again be tolerated. However, there is danger in believing too much in treaties until we have a radical change in the hearts of men. I think that that change is coming. There must be no patchwork peace, or a peace which is simply a compromise of conflicting interests. Every nation must have the choice of its own destiny and not have it cut and carved to please the great Powers." He supported the idea of the appointment of an Anglo-American Committee to discuss a scheme ensuring peace, and he suggested that if they could bring together practical men who know the world's bad ways splendid results would be achieved. Any nation not wishing to run straight must be compelled to realise that as a last resource the World would use force to make it run straight.

Lord Buckmaster trusted that before the war was ended it would have brought down the whole of the Powers responsible for the great wrong. In voicing his own opinion, he said, the scheme of the League of Nations would fail unless Germany admitted we have got to separate the German rulers from the German people, and to destroy one and support the other. If that is done we believe the future is safe.

Lord Hugh Cecil said that of late years European sentiment had retrogressed. We felt a boundless devotion for our own country, but we had none for any other. He would like to see the ministers of Christianity of all denominations of all countries foregather to enforce the principles that war and nationalism were inconsistent with Christianity.

AMERICA'S WAR STRENGTH.

NEW YORK, May 15th.
One thousand have already joined the Officers' Training Camps. Provision is being made in New York for a camp at Plattsburg for 5,000.

ESPIONAGE BILL PASSED BY SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.
The Government Espionage Bill mentioned on May 5th has passed the Senate by 77 votes to 8. It was short of the censorship and alcoholic prohibition, which will be embodied in separate measures.

RECRUITING.

President Wilson has authorised an impending Army Bill, contemplating expansion of the regulars to full war strength. Eighty-three thousand of the additional 183,000 required have already been recruited.

The organisation of new regiments begins on May 15th.

EARLIER CABLES.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES. NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR CHINA STATION.

LONDON, May 14th.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson announced the following changes on the Board of the Admiralty:—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to have the additional title of Chief of Naval Staff. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, at present Chief of Staff, to be an additional member of the Board with the title of Deputy Chief of Naval Staff. Rear-Admiral A. L. Duff, at present in charge of the Anti-Submarine Department, to be an additional member of the Board, with the title of Assistant Chief of Naval Staff. Rear-Admiral Lionel Halsey, at present Fourth Sea Lord, to be Third Sea Lord, in succession to Vice-Admiral E. C. Tudor Tudor, who will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

Sir Eric Geddes, at present Director General of Transport, to be an additional member of the Board.

Sir Edward Carson said that Sir Eric Geddes had been chosen for the position named and would be responsible for fulfilling the shipbuilding requirements for the Admiralty, the War Office and the Ministry of Shipping. For this purpose the staff of the three Departments would be placed under his control. As the duties for which he would be responsible at the Admiralty would include not only shipbuilding, but the production of arms and munitions, it was necessary that his touch with the Admiralty should be close and intimate, hence his appointment as a member on the Board of the Admiralty. He would also be associated with the Ministry of Shipping as a member of the Shipping Control Committee.

Mr. Runciman asked whether the duty of supervising the construction of merchant shipping would be transferred from the Shipping Controller to the Admiralty.

Sir Edward Carson answered that Sir Eric Geddes would act with the Shipping Controller, and added that Sir Eric had just completed most important work in France, which was very successful, and the Government were glad to avail themselves of his services.

FIRST LORD EXPLAINS.

LONDON, May 14th.
In the House of Commons Sir Edward Carson, explaining the New Admiralty appointments, said the changes had a two-fold object. The first was to free the First Sea Lord and the Heads of the Naval Staff as far as possible from administrative work, in order that they might concentrate their attention upon important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war. The second object was to strengthen the shipbuilding and production departments of the Admiralty by providing an organisation comparable to that which had supplied the army with munitions. It was further intended to develop and utilise to the best advantage the whole shipbuilding resources of the country, and, as far as possible, to concentrate the whole organisation under one authority.

Sir Edward added that Rear-Admiral Tophill becomes Fourth Sea Lord in place of Rear-Admiral Halsey. Meanwhile the process of strengthening the Naval Staff by the addition of officers transferred from active service was being continued.

[The new Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor, has been Third Sea Lord since August, 1914. From 1912 to 1914 he was Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1913. He married in 1913 the widow of Admiral R. Craigie.]

RAILWAY TRAVELLING RESTRICTION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, May 14th.
Railway travelling in Germany is being restricted between May 16th and 23rd owing to military needs.

ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, May 14th.
Their Majesties the King and Queen are making a tour of the munition works in the North of England, and are chatting freely with the workers.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, May 14th.
M. Guchikoff has resigned the portfolios of War and Marine.
In a letter to the Premier he explains that his resignation is due to the conditions affecting the Government's authority over the Army and Navy, which threaten to be fatal to the country's defence and liberty, even to existence. He refuses to share responsibility for the grave crime which is being committed against the country.

LABOUR UNREST IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 15th.
The labour unrest continues. While the engineers in several areas are resuming work, the extremists remain out.
London is almost without omnibuses.

A mass meeting of drivers and conductors passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority in favour of a strike. They are demanding the recognition of their union and a ten shilling weekly rise.

The weavers employed in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire have been instructed to hand in their notices on Wednesday of their intention to strike on the 26th inst., demanding 20 per cent. increase.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

LATER.
The strike situation is improving. Munition workers and engineers in many places have resolved to resume work, while the South Lancashire strikers resumed work to-day.

GENERAL JOFFRE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 14th.
General Joffre paid a flying visit and received the warmest welcome.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 14th.
Winnipeg reports splendid prospects of the wheat harvest, the growth of which has been phenomenal.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 14th.
M. Viviani, the Foreign Minister for France, addressed both House of Parliament, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.
He dwelt upon the services of Canada at the Front, notably at Ypres, and he acknowledged the material aid given by the Dominion.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, May 14th.
Mr. Pearce, the Minister for Defence, had a consultation with the Director of Recruiting. It is understood that they discussed the acceptance of men of good physique up to fifty years of age.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

LONDON, May 14th.
The Admiralty announce that Naval forces destroyed Zeppelin *L22* in the North Sea this morning.

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, May 14th.
Mr. Balfour had a four hours' interview with Mr. Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

ENEMY CONFERENCES.

AMSTERDAM, May 14th.
Herr Bethmann von Hollweg lunched with the Emperor and Empress of Austria and dined with Count Czernin.
He afterwards returned to Berlin, where the conferences still continue.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 15th May is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 10 weeks.
This Year	\$13,478	\$260,838
Last Year	12,775	254,834
Decrease	3,297	4,776

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SHANGHAI, May 15th.
To-day all the Tsuchuns invited the Members of Parliament to exchange opinions with them.
All the Tsuchuns entertained the Ministers of the *Entente*.

Yesterday the Premier invited the Military officers to his residence, stating that he will resign.

The Tsuchuns have declared their policy as follows:—(1) To maintain Tan Chi-sui's Cabinet; (2) to regard the diplomatic policy as unchangeable; and (3) to demand (1) that Parliament approve of a declaration of war, and, in that event, to consult as to the maintenance of the Cabinet.

KWANGTUNG TROOPS TO BE INSPECTED.

Wang Chi-siang left Peking yesterday for Kwangtung in order to inspect the troops.

TIRED OF VICTORIA GAOL.

When Don Manuel George Sequeira, native of Brazil and a local character well-known in the Police Court, was brought before Mr. Melbourne yesterday morning to answer a charge of vagrancy, he said:—"I have been in Victoria Gaol twenty-six times and I'm tired of Victoria Gaol. If your worship will let me off easy this time, I'll see Mr. North, get a pass for Macao and leave the society of Hongkong. I'm also tired of Hongkong."
"Furthermore, your worship, I don't plead guilty this time," added the defendant. "How can the Indian Sergeant who arrested me know whether or not I am a vagrant? Can he see in my pockets whether or not I have money? Because I am known as a beggar and a drunkard, and wear dirty and shabby clothes, he took advantage of me."

Indian Police Sergeant B 246 deposed that he had seen the alleged mendicant accost several persons in Hollywood Road, near the Old Bailey, asking for alms.
"I only spoke to Mr. Osborna of the China Sugar Refinery," explained the defendant.

"Don't I know Jimmie! Why, he's an old ex-school mate of mine at St. Joseph's College. I merely said, 'Hullo, Jimmie; how are you? How's the family?' Surely that's not begging. Now, if your worship will just let me off easy this time, I'll see Mr. Leo or Mr. F. X. D'Almada, both old ex-school mates of mine, and arrange to leave the Colony and get to Macao."

His Worship—Have you any witnesses? Defendant—No, but neither has the Police Sergeant.

His Worship—Well, I'll have to order you to the house of detention.

Defendant—Can't you send me to Macao?
His Worship—No, I'm afraid not.

HOTEL BUSINESS IN HAMBURG.

A CHEERLESS OUTLOOK.

The hotel proprietors of Hamburg have had rather a depressing meeting. They met to consider what steps could be taken by their organisation to ride over the present stagnancy. Trade has never been so bad. Foreign travellers grow scarcer, even visitors from Holland and the Scandinavian lands are rapidly disappearing. Austrian and Hungarian travellers, Bulgarians and Turks, used to visit Hamburg in the first two years of the war, but these faithful friends now prefer to remain at home.
The *Freidenkblatt* reports the meeting, and a very cheerless gathering it must have been. The first business on the agenda was a proposal for gathering coffee grounds. The meeting was told that efforts were being made to use the coffee grounds as fodder, and that it was their sacred duty to assist.

The next business was a proposal to eliminate from all bills of fare the remark that the prices of foods would be increased where beer or wine was not consumed. This, it was pointed out, had now become an absurdity. Nobody would stand it any longer. Food prices were quite high enough without this, and it was little use encouraging the consumption of beer when the supplies of this beverage were so very limited.
Next came the question: How are landlords to serve those microscopic portions of meat demanded by meat customers without heavy loss? It was resolved to serve them no longer. If, therefore, a meat dish is ordered it must be of such a quantity that the landlord secures a profit. The customer may protest, he may point to his meat-card, but this will be all in vain. He must, therefore, hypocritically his meat-cards, and do without meat until he is able to accumulate a sufficient quantity to enable him to obtain another "square" meat meal.

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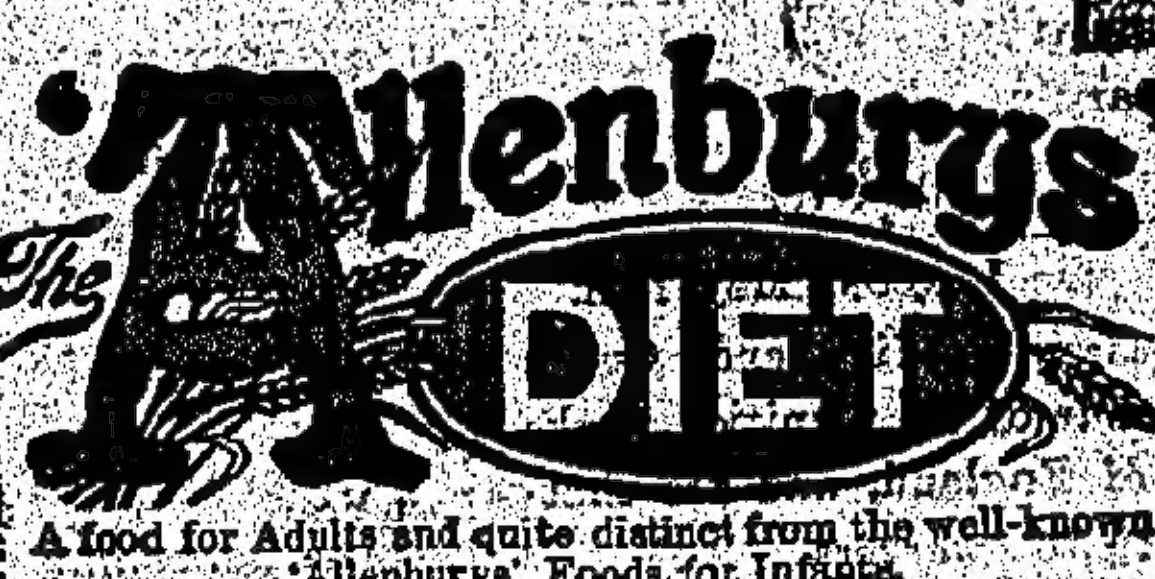
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THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

DR. DILLON'S FORECAST.

Interesting light on the causes of the Russian Revolution is shed by the following extracts from letters received in London early in the present year from Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Paris, January 19th, 1917.

I make bold to tell you this, for your own information: Russia is on the verge of revolution. For over two years the country has been in a condition of ferment. The revolutionary elements were all ready to act, just as a mine might explode, if the spark were applied. The Russian mine did not explode, because the men who had it in their power to apply the spark held their hands. They did not from patriotic motives. Let us wait till hostilities have ceased, they said, and then we will take care that accounts are audited and responsibility brought home. Meantime let us act together in the face of the enemy. As I am personally acquainted with the leaders, I am in a position to know the exactitude of what I write.

Well, the Tsar has gone so far towards infuriating his people that it is become highly doubtful whether those men can moderate their followers and damp up the revolutionary flood any longer. They themselves informed me that they fear they cannot succeed. The Emperor is trying to accomplish two incompatible objects—to stand loyally by the Allies and to hinder those who alone can enable his armies to confront the common enemy.

Nicholas II. is a real friend of the Allied States. He is minded to do every thing he can for our cause. And that is his personal interest as well as the interests of his people. For if he had leaned towards a separate peace, and were to yield to them, he would be cutting the ground out from his own feet, but from the feet all the members of his dynasty. And he is intelligent enough to know that. Hence he is devoted to our cause.

But, on the other hand, he is determined not to yield an inch of ground to the internal enemies of autocracy, who, ever since the outbreak of war, are becoming active and influential, thanks to his own policy and to Germany's successes. He is resolved to give every opportunity to the Extreme Right (the reactionary party) to take up a strong position against the Democrats, for the time when the two will meet in the turf of war. That is the explanation of the numerous nominations which of late have turned public opinion and sentiment against not only the régime, but also against himself.

"RUSSIA DRIVEN WILD."

Few people in Great Britain or France understand the full meaning of these nominations. The new President of the Council of the Empire (the Upper Chamber) is Shishiglovskoff—the worst type of a turncoat, sycophant, and tool that Russia has produced. He was a Liberal first, and opposed the autocracy. Then he became a partisan not only of autocracy, but of every crime which seemed necessary or helpful to the consolidation of the autocracy. He hushed up the murder of Liberals, the attempted murder of Witte, in which I should have participated for were to have been blown up with bombs. He arranged the great trial of a Jew on the charge of having put a Christian to death for ritual purposes. This trial and its sensational character were first announced by me in *The Daily Telegraph* months before it began. In a word, Shishiglovskoff is a reptile of the most contemptible sort. And, bad as he really is, his reputation is infinitely worse. Consequently to appoint him to be President of the Council of the Empire was to prod and sting and embolden the enemies of the régime and the dynasty.

Then, again, as the Council of the Empire was the last refuge of Conservatism, the Tsar who has the right of nominating a part of its members, took care that it never lost its character. But, so utterly chaotic has his rule become, that all of a sudden a number of its members, moved by the rudimentary dictates of patriotism and common-sense, turned away from the régime and went over to the Opposition. The result was a majority against the Government. And now the monarch has just nominated fourteen reactionary members to shift the balance, and the angry distrust of the bulk of the legislature has been intensified. Shishiglovskoff, the Liberal Minister Shuvayeff has been dismissed. The Liberal Finance Minister Bark has been dismissed. The reactionary Galitzin has been pitchedforked into the Premiership and Russia driven wild. Over fifty Cabinet Ministers have been charged since the beginning of the war; and the janitors of the Ministries are wont to bet on the number of weeks each new inmate will remain in office. The Russian railways are kept supplied with food and clothing not by the Russian Administration, but by the League of the Russian Municipalities and County Councils (Zemstvos). These bodies, accustomed for many years to organisation, have created a passable machinery for supplies. It is a praiseworthy effort, and marks the high-water level of Russian

capacity. But, as these same corporations are suspected of sympathy with the popular movement for Parliamentary Government, the Tsar loathes them and all their works. That is why, when they assembled in Congress at Moscow recently, the police forbade them to carry on their deliberations and debates. And without their aid the armies at the front are cut off from their source of supplies.

ARMY WITH THE PEOPLE.

Thus, on the one hand, Nicholas II. is an ardent champion of the Allies cause, and, on the other hand, he is the most dangerous enemy of his own forces, which are one of the Allies' main supporters. With one hand he helps us, and with the other he hinders our efforts. The result is a condition of unrest, say rather revolutionary ferment, which bids fair to culminate in a catastrophe.

To-day revolutions are far more difficult enterprises than they were sixty years ago, when all that was needed was the erection of barricades and the distribution of rifles among a venturesome and excited population. To-day 200 regular soldiers with a few machine-guns, can mow down thousands of citizens armed only with light weapons. Hence a revolution without the support of the regular army is inconceivable. This was seen in the years 1905-6, when the temper of the Russian army was so doubtful that Witte, who was then Premier, trembled for the existence of the dynasty. The army was largely on the side of the "Bolsheviks," the revolutionaries of Moscow, in lieu of considering they well-disposed soldiers were fraternising with them, and even went so far as to take up an attitude of self-defence, thus saving the situation.

To-day the bulk of the Russian army, including such commanders as the ex-War Ministers Shuvayeff and Polivanoff, are with the people. And the nobility, with few exceptions, is also with the people. Events in Russia therefore are quickly going forward. Any day may witness far-reaching changes. Two kinds of revolution are possible. One, like that of 1905-6, involving a general strike, and possibly an approach to civil war. Happily, it is less probable than the other, which is a Palace revolution. Certain signs and tokens that this is contemplated have been brought to my knowledge of late, and I think it is right you should know that it is a possibility.

I should like to qualify this by adding that I am now writing of mere possibilities, the realisation or disbandment of which depends on current events. And of current events one can learn little now, because the Russian Government has forbidden the export of all Russian newspapers, reviews, pamphlets, and books. This measure is significant.

You may possibly hear, from various sources, that if the Tsar were deprived of his throne the Grand Duke Nicholas would at once take possession of it. I know the Grand Duke Nicholas, and I know more about him than the Russian people do, because I am acquainted with various acts of his—acts of the highest importance—which have never been made public. And I say that no man is more loyal to the Tsar and the dynasty than he is. He will never play the part of a Russian Philippe Egalité to the head of the reigning House.

COURT AND NATION.

At the beginning of February, when the Duma comes together again, animated debates may be expected, and possibly surprising developments. I say possibly because the leaders of the Opposition are anxious to stave off the day of reckoning, in the interests of the war, and also in their own. For a revolution would bring about unlooked-for surprises. An infuriated mob is not in a mood to distinguish between guilty and innocent, and incendiaries are readily persuaded that the house they would like to set fire to belongs to a traitor.

That, in brief, is the Russian situation to-day.

PARIS, February 6th.
The situation as I sketched it for you in my last letter is unchanged. The Tsar, who is by no means stupid, is saving off the bough on which he is sitting—over an abyss. In words, he is yielding and conciliatory; in deeds, he is provocative to a degree that I should hardly have deemed possible in a man who is so shrewd as he. The Grand Duke Nicholas, the ex-Generalissimo, has done all he could to bring the Tsar to reason, but in vain. The atmosphere of medieval superstition envelops the Throne and dulle the senses of its occupants. The Court and the nation are face to face, and the forces they command may at any moment be unleashed. This time, however, the Tsar's hold of the army is gone. The army, the Duma, the Press, the county and municipal councils, the students, the nobility are all on the side of the nation which desires the war to be carried on with all possible energy, and therefore demands the creation of a responsible Parliamentary Government which shall deserve and possess the trust of the people. Nobody wants a revolution, because it would throw everything into disorder and hinder the victualling of the army. But everybody holds that things must not be allowed to continue on the lines on which they are now moving. Something therefore must be done, and done with as little perturbation as possible. The cause of the chaotic disorder which is ruining the Empire must, they say, be removed.

RE-DRAWING EUROPE'S RAILWAY MAP.

Allies' railroad commissions are preparing to re-draw Europe's railroad map. They are already planning the destruction of the allied dependence on the German lines in the "war after the war." For example, a proposed railroad connects Bordeaux with Odessa, avoiding the Bosphorus and passing through Tarrin and the Italian-to-be Trieste. Other lines, perfecting the development of allied territory, are also in prospect. French and English railroad officials are now in Italy, studying the situation with allied officials. The commissions are making a careful tour of investigation throughout the allied countries. It is said, and work on the contemplated lines will be rushed to completion, as soon as the war ends.

"MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF WHAT?"

[BY GERALD STANLEY LEE.]

Count Bernstorff has taken the position that twenty-five per cent. of the Americans are for the Allies, fifteen per cent. for Germany, and sixty per cent. are indifferent.

I wish to speak of the indifferent.

Whenever I feel unhappy about the part America has played during the war and try to think up something pleasant, the first thing I fall back on usually (it has come to be a habit—a little desperate habit) is how good we have been to Belgium. Everybody has seemed to think we were being good to them. Compliments from across the sea—a little faint and exhausted, it is true, but honest compliments—have come to us about it. Europe looked over her left shoulder whilst she was paying more than we were and said, "Thank you."

But here, as I figure it out, was what they thanked us for—

A country called Australia, crowded off into a corner of the ocean, a country of whose name most people do not think more than once or twice a year, reached over and handed Belgium across twenty thousand miles of empty sea a sum of money which footed up to seventy cents for every man and woman and child in Australia. In America, we gave to Belgium thirty cents apiece, but there was a good deal of stir about it in the papers. Everybody remembers how much beautiful emotion was sent over with each thirty cents.

France—stunned and broken France—in addition to offering up to Belgium the lives of countless sons and fathers and brothers, and on top of the cost of her enormous army, on top of her bottomless bill paid out to America for ammunition, gave more to Belgium than we Americans gave to Belgium out of the money France had put into our pockets.

England, while she was in the very act of uprooting the financial centre of the world, and handing it over to us with one hand, with the other was giving away to Belgium more money than America gave.

And now when I sit by and hear an American band singing so glibly and so thoughtlessly "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," I think of our thirty cents.

I cannot help wishing the American band would stop singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"—singing of its thirty cents—would stop with a crash, and break out suddenly singing as though its heart would break the song of broken and bleeding France. The "Marseillaise" expresses more the actual, honest, American feelings I am having as a human being and as a citizen to-day than "America does."

And when I think of "God Save the King," of that noble and passionate song hoarse with death, full of love and tenderness and mightiness, as it is being sung in England to-day, and remember that daily, nightly, over there they are singing it to the same tune to which our "America" is sung, and when I think that some American band at this very moment probably is tripping out in a warm glow of feeling to great banks of happy faces the same tune that, high and stern and splendid, the English boys in the trenches of France are singing to the stars, it cuts me to the quick.

I do not believe that the way they have taken out both sides in Europe to get what they want is the practical way to have started to get it, and I do not desire to join in their death song.

But joining in a death song is better than going about day after day in America, trying to find a country. It is better than going about the clubs and up and down the streets looking on every where at a drool of philosophy and of weak, vague self-thinking. It is better than standing perfectly still and in the dark—in the awful and unspeakable dark full of the moans of the nations—listening to the clink of money.

The present moment is our only moment to consider the question which will haunt our history for a thousand years—the question of what we mean or might mean by the action of going into his war, or by the action of staying out.

The following is what I would like to have America mean and say she means by going into the war if she goes—

"We are going into the war, not because we want to defend ourselves from Germany, but because America does not want to live in a world in which a nation with a submarine soul and with a submarine way of getting what it wants shall be accorded any right to say what the world shall be like. We will listen to Germany, and we will see that Germany is listened to, but we will not live in a world that is determined by Germany, or a future civilization dictated to us by the German vision and the German will. In going into this war at last it is the world we are thinking of and not ourselves. It shall not be a world in which a nation that wins a fight by striking below the belt, by sneaking under water and by using chlorine gas, and by knocking down a little helpless neutral in her way, shall be allowed to dictate the ideals and conditions under which men on this planet shall live."

It is not real change of ground for America to look at the struggle between Germany and the other nations from the point of view of the world. I like to think we have been thinking of the world all along. We have merely believed before—most of us—until the other day, that the main need that the nations would face at the end of what looked like a short war would be an umpire, and we had a feeling that America, being composed of all nationalities and sympathies, would do well to hold her position in reserve so as to bring it to bear at the most critical time in adjusting things at the end of the war. We had felt that in all probability America, by saving her neutrality up to the last, to act as an umpire, would help the Allies more constructively, more immediately, and more permanently than

in any other way. All the unsatisfactory doggedly neutral muffled looking things we have been doing were done in this spirit. But now that Germany, by her last conclusive act of defying civilization and the right of neutrals to live in a civilized world, has again insulted and disappointed our larger hope for her, our almost criminal patience with her, our hearts turn back to what we should have done the day after Belgium or the day after the *Lusitania* if we could have believed as much against Germany as Germany now believes against herself and explicitly asks all the world to believe against herself.

We know we know Germany now. Germany's deal with Austria and Serbia may have been a blunder of her diplomats, her mobilization against Russia a blunder of her spies or newspapers. Belgium might have been a trick of her leaders, the *Lusitania* might have been a wild impulse of frightfulness she could ring bells for at first but was sorry for afterwards and would not make a national policy of it. But, after practically telling us that she was ashamed to make a national policy of the *Lusitania*, Germany flings up the *Lusitania* at last as her banner in going out against the world. She announces the *Lusitania* as a deliberate, long-considered policy of the nation, as a revelation of the soul and will of the German people.

I am not saying that I am in favour of America's now going into the war, but that we go into the war if we do go, with all the heaped-up emotions, visions and hopes and indignations, of three years, that we shall go in with the accumulated moral and spiritual weight of a great people, piled on top of the military weight, that when we drive our way in among the weary and haggard nations we shall fight at last, if fight we must, with lighted eyes and clear heads and full hearts.

If we go in, we will give as our reason that Germany, rather than not have her way, is scuttling the ship of the earth. We will go in with the whole weight and glory of our wrath. We will go in with the *Suez*, the *Lusitania*, and Belgium as our watchwords. We will go in flying the names of the outraged and the down-trodden and of the little nations, the banners from the topmasts of our ships. We will not go in groaning and whining, with a dragged-along, dull-eyed, helpless, injured look, to the greatest war of history. We will go in with the flags of all nations, with our hopes and our fears for the whole world—with fierceness and with solemn pride we will go in, and with the pomp of the sorrows of Belgium!

Germany says to the nations passing down the street of the world:—"We are going to shoot all Englishmen we see in the street. We are not going to fight them (as self-respecting boys do) by taking them out to a vacant lot or a back yard or alley; we are going to fight them here in the main street of the world. If you do not keep off the main street of the world, you will get shot. It is our street now. We are beaten if we do not treat it as our street. We are sorry, but rather than take our beating like men we would rather fight where brave men would feel they have no right to fight. You see how it works out. It is only by moving down a few moments' peace by that we can keep from being moved down ourselves. Rather than be moved down ourselves we prefer, of course, mowing down the passers-by. You understand, of course."

Germany goes on:—"Some time ago the French people told you in America that we took our French prisoners of war and set them up in front of us in battle so that the Frenchmen would have to shoot their brother Frenchmen in order to believe it. You said you would wait for the truth. We were glad you waited, but you might as well not bother to wait now. You see, we really had to take our choice. It was the only way we could shoot without being hurt. In the same way you can see we are up against it now on the high seas. We are caught in the sea in the way we were in Belgium. We have put it off as long as we could, but the time has come now when we are going to be obliged to use neutrals and passers-by, and even our friends. We are going to be obliged from now on to grab anybody to make armour plate of—anybody we see going by. We are sorry."

It is not the things we believe about Germany in spite of Germany. It is the things about Germany that the Germans expressly say we must believe. It is the apologies and admissions and professions of Germany that make us want to see her ostracized, disarmed, put in confinement, and restraint upon the earth. We are not entering into the war out of a resentment for Germany's crimes against us. We are going into the war against having a Germany that does such things allowed at large on a planet where we have to live.

We in America do not believe in war, but we have always believed in police, and when a great nation defies civilization, proposes Europe as her hobby horse, defies the common will and the common custom of the world, the peaceful people pursuing their peaceful ways and themselves facing a new situation with regard to what is called war. If the planet has to be policed to handle a whole nation of criminals, the planet can be policed only by adequately using armies and navies.

If America is really entering the war, our understanding with ourselves and with all other nations is that we are entering as part of a temporary and improved world police which we propose to help plan and organize and help put on a permanent footing when the war is over.—*New York Outlook*.

HUMOUR IN WHITEHALL.

QUEEN ANNE, MICAWBER AND LLOYD GEORGE'S LETTERS.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Free Churches, the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare said that he was recently a Government official and he saw three labels: Queen Anne—Micawber—Lloyd George. "I was told," he said, "that the piles of letters under the first label were read and done with, the second pile of letters were waiting for something to turn up, and the third had to be dealt with promptly and decisively."

REIGN OF TERROR.

PRIEST'S DRAMATIC STORY.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

British Headquarters (France), Mar. 25.

To-day I have gone again through a number of the ruined villages which were "liberated" just a week ago from German rule. Across our front-line trenches, through the barbed wire, and near the narrow strip of ground which was once No Man's Land until last Monday, one comes at once into the country where French civilians have lived since the beginning of the war, as far removed from the life of their own nation as though dwelling in another planet, cut off from all news of the progress of victory, passing through all the stages of hunger to starvation, and enslaved by the enemy of their people. They are now free, and, to-day being the first Sunday of their liberation, they had brought out French flags, and the Tricolour waved above the ruins of many villages, on the beams of roofless houses and burnt-out barns. I passed through a triumphal arch built at the entrance of the little town of Nesle, and in other places where the Germans had blown up mines at the cross roads and bridges saw how groups of French soldiers gathered round old men and women dressed in Sunday clothes saved up from the days before the war, listening to the tale of their sufferings which had made these women so thin and white and these old men so weak, except in courage.

In the village of Voyennes, not far from Ham, and one of the few hamlets not utterly destroyed because the people of the district were herded here while their own houses were being burnt, I went into the ruins of the church. It was easy to see how the flames had licked about its old stones, scorching them red, and how the high oak roof had come blazing down before the walls and pillars had given way. Everything had been ticked down by the flames, except one figure on an encaustic fragment of wall; only one hand of the Christ there had been burned, and the body hanging on the cross was unscathed, like so many of those Calvaries which I have seen in shell-blasted places. But this place had not been touched by shell-fire, for it had been far beyond the range of French or British guns; it had been destroyed willfully in rage. The village around had been spared, because of the large number of people driven into it from the neighbouring country-side, and when I called upon the priest, who lives opposite the ruin of the church, where he served God and the people of his little parish, I heard the story of its burning. It was a queer thing to me to sit to-day in a room of that French Presbyterian talking to the old curé. Just a week before, on Sunday, at the very hour of my visit, which was at midday, that old church outside the window had become a blazing torch, and this priest, who loved it, had wept tears as hot as its flames, and in his heart was the fire of a great agony. He sat before me, a tall old man of the aristocratic type, with a finely chiselled face, but thin and gaunt and as fallow as though he had been raised from the dead. If I could put down his words as he spoke them to me with passion in his clear, vivid French, with gestures of those transparent hands which gave deeper meaning to his words, it would be a grand story, revealing the agony of the French people behind the German lines, for the story of this village of Voyennes is just that of all the villages on the enemy's side of the barbed wire. Here in a few little streets about an old church was the bodily suffering, the spiritual torture, the patient courage, the fight against despair, the brooding but hidden fears, which has been the life over a great tract of France since August, 1914.

INDOMITABLE SPIRIT.

For a year (said M. le Curé Caron) my people here have had not a morsel of meat and not a drop of wine, and only had water in which the Germans put their filth. They gave us bread which was disgusting, and bad haricots and potatoes, and not enough over to that the children became wan and the women weak. The American people sent us some foodstuffs, but the Germans took the best of them, and in any case we were always hungry. But those things do not matter, those physical things; it was the suffering, the spirit that mattered, and, monsieur, we suffered mentally so much that it almost destroyed our intelligence; it almost made us silly, so that even now we can hardly think or reason, for you will understand what it meant to us French people. We were slaves after the Germans came in and settled down upon us, and said, "We are at home; all here is ours." They ordered our men to work, and punished them with prison for any slight fault. They were the masters of our women; they put our young girls among their soldiers. They set themselves out deliberately at first to crush our spirit, to beat us by terror, to subdue us to their will by an iron rule. They failed, and they were astonished. "We cannot understand you people," they said, "you are so proud. Your women are so proud." And that was true, sir. Some women not worthy of the name of French women were weak. It was inevitable, alas! But for the most part they raised their heads and said, "We are French. We will never give in to you—not after one year, or two years, or three years, or four years." The Germans asked constantly, "When do you think the war will end?" We answered, "Perhaps in five years, but in the end we will smash you," and this made them very angry, so our people went about with their heads up, scornful, refusing to complain against any severity or any harshness. Secretly among ourselves it was different. We could get no news for months, except lies. We knew nothing of what was happening. Starvation crept closer upon

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE REPORTED MENACE TO PETROGRAD.

DIPLOMATIST'S REASSURING STATEMENT.

With regard to the threatened German concentration and move towards Petrograd, Reuter's Agency has received the following from a Russian diplomatic source:—

The latest German menace of an advance towards Petrograd need not be feared as much as if the revolution had not taken place and if discontent and disorganisation had been allowed to continue. Such a move, on the contrary, would have a sobering effect on the only section which might prove a hindrance to the Government. From a strategic point of view it must be remembered that Russia has a series of very strongly fortified positions capable of withstanding German onslaughts.

As regards any fear of remaining German influence, it must always be borne in mind that Germany looms on the Russian people or Army. The former has now gone and the latter—with the one exception of a very small group of workmen imbued with Anarchist ideas borrowed from Germany—are firmly determined to defend their country and their liberties. German influence had only one channel, namely, the reactionary party. This has disappeared and German influence has gone for ever. From a material point of view Russia is now stronger than ever for the purpose of waging war. Two months ago it was said that what Russia wants is honest men and that guns and munitions will follow. Now there will be no question of abortive because corrupt officials hung up to railway trucks. As for the food question, it is a most significant thing that the other day more food reached Kieff in twenty-four hours than had been received during the whole month of February.

The period of crisis and danger resulting from the revolution has passed. This period was the first three days after the revolution, when the workmen might have got the upper hand of the young soldiery of Petrograd. This has not happened, and there is every reason to believe that as life returns to its normal channels all parties in Russia will unite in a resolve to win the war because they realise that any compromise with Germany would be a disaster not only for Russia but for the cause for which she is fighting.

We were surrounded by the fires of hell. As you see, we are on the outer edge of the great Somme battle-line, and very close to it. For fifty hours, at a time the roar of guns swept round us, week after week and month after month, and the sky blazed around us. We were officers; after the defeat on the Marne and after the battles of the Somme Germany was like a wounded tiger—ferocious, desperate, cruel. Secretly, though, people kept brave faces, they feared with would happen if the Germans were forced to retreat. At last that happened, and after all we had endured the days of terror were hard to bear. From all the villages around, one by one, people were driven out. Young women and men old as 60 were taken away to work in Germany, and an orderly destruction of our little orchards and ruin every where.

A GERMAN OFFICER'S ADMIRATION.

The commandant before that was a good man and a gentleman, afraid of God and his conscience. He said, "do not approve of these things. The world will have a right to call us barbarians." He asked for forgiveness because he had to obey orders, and I gave it him. An order came to take away all the bells of the churches and all the metal work. I had already put my church bells in a loft, and I showed them to him, and said, "There they are." He was very sorry. This man was the only good German officer I have met, and it was because he had been fifteen years in America and had married an American wife, and escaped from the spell of his country's philosophy. Then he went away last Sunday week at this very hour. When the people were all in their houses, under strict orders, and already the country was on fire with burning villages, a group of soldiers came outside there with cans of petroleum which they put into the church. Then they set fire to it, and watched my church burn in a great bonfire. At this very hour a week ago I watched it burn. That night the Germans went away, through Voyennes, and early in the morning, up in my attic, looking through a pair of glasses, I saw four horsemen ride in. They were English soldiers, and our people rushed out to them. Soon afterwards came some Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the colonel gave me the news of the outer world to which we now belong after our years of isolation and misery. Our agony had ended. The Germans knew they were beaten, monsieur. A commandant of Ham said, "We are lost." After the battles of the Somme the men groined and wept when they were sent off to the front. "God!" they cried, "the horror of the French and English gunfire! Oh! Christ, save us!" During the battle of the Somme the wounded poured back, a thousand or more a day, and Ham was one great hospital of bleeding flesh. The German soldiers have had food and not enough of it, and their people are starving, as we starved. The German officers behaved to their men with their usual brutality. I have seen them beat the soldiers about the head while those men stood at attention, not daring to say a word, but as soon as the officers are out of the way the men say, "We will cut those fellows' throats after the war. We have been deceived; and after the war we will make them pay." So the curé talked to me, and I have only given a few of his words, but what I have given is enough.—Daily Telegraph.

DENMARK'S EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

HOW THE GREAT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN BROKEN.

Figures have recently been published in the *Dorning Post* showing to what an enormous extent, by the toleration of our Foreign Office, Denmark has been supplying the needs of Germany. Ample confirmation of the facts in defiance of the Danish authorities' efforts to exclude them from public attention. This action of the *Folkets Avis* is undertaken not in the interests of England but in the interests of the Danish people, who are the first sufferers by the irregularities complained of. For the export of bacon to Germany has been so lavish that not enough has been left for the exporters' fellow-countrymen.

The *Folkets Avis* alleges that three large slaughter houses, which it names, have all been guilty of the same offences in regard to over-export to Germany; and it asks: "Why should the small fry always suffer while the big fish escape?" The Danish Government admits, it is pointed out, that "certain mistakes" (sic) have recently been made in the export of bacon, and has appointed a Commission to inquire how the present arrangements for the export of bacon and the supply of it to the home market have been carried out.

On this proposal the *Folkets Avis* remarks:—"With respect to the supply of the home market there is really no need for any Commission, because, as we have pointed out again and again, and our statements have been confirmed by those engaged in the trade, Copenhagen has been literally starved out. Every housewife can support our account of this, impossible it has been to obtain bacon, and how whole districts of the town have been left to divide a single pig between them. That is the fact. No Commission is necessary. The thing is quite plain."

And now comes the most astonishing part of the whole business. The guilty try to shelter themselves behind the excuse that the home markets that absorb the large consignments should not absorb not 14 per cent. but 30 per cent. sent to Germany, and thus to make an increased profit of six millions. This excuse certainly is not easy to swallow. We have not only had a sufficiency, we have actually had too much—in six weeks 36,000 pig-carcases too many!

This conditional distribution we have bound ourselves to carry out, so as to obtain foodstuffs, and when such conditional distribution is not observed then it must be reckoned as a breach of the export restrictions. Neither can there be any doubt as to the responsibility. That rests upon the three men who constitute the Export Committee, and who issue orders to all the slaughter-houses.

A VERY INTERESTING explanation is given of how the "mistake" as it is officially described, was discovered. The discovery was due to the merest accident. Two telegrams were despatched on the 10th February—one by a newspaper correspondent to his newspaper and one by the Export Committee to a slaughter-house relating to the details of distribution. The telegrams were delivered each to the other's address, and the newspaper published the figures, and the Export Committee's telegram in the *Export Committee's* telegram and the *Export Committee's* telegram in the newspaper.

A member of the Legislature saw the figures, and called attention to the irregularity which they disclosed—that England had been cheated over the bacon supply.

The *Folkets Avis* further alleges that a year ago its Editor was requested by the Government to keep silence about the arrangements in connection with the bacon trade. The request was complied with but put an end to it. Instead, however, of investigating the matter then, they (the Government) trusted to the exporters' sense of honour, and now we have this scandal! is the outspoken Danish journal's comment.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN CO-OPERATION.

THE LABOUR MINISTER'S HOPE.

Mr. John Hodge, M.P., Minister of Labour, speaking as the guest of the Rotary Club of London, said that when peace was declared the war would have to be paid for, and the only way of paying for it was by the co-operation of Capital and Labour. Both Capital and Labour must change their methods. Old and obsolete methods must be scrapped; old restrictions, so far as Labour was concerned, must go by the board. He believed that with a spirit of mutual trust we could make more ships than the German super-submarines could possibly sink. In the past the employer wanted the utmost output for the smallest wage, and on the other hand the workman wanted the biggest possible wage for the smallest possible output. In approaching employers he advocated an attitude of sweet reasonableness. He never believed in strikes and he did not believe in them to-day. A strike meant a loss. Capital must have its dividend; it must make up the loss of a strike, and he believed the workers had got to make it up. He believed, further, that if the workers entered upon a policy of no strikes whenever they asked for an advance the employers would be far more ready to grant it. The war had demonstrated that the iron and steel trade was a basic industry, and £15,000,000 of new capital had been placed in the industry. Before the war this country was open to the importation of steel from Germany, while Germany was closed to English imports, but he was not willing that a single furnace should be idle so that German steel might enter this country. So far as demobilisation was concerned, he was laying his plans, he hoped, well and truly. No section of the community could handle that problem better than Capital and Labour in co-operation, and he believed that every promise made by employers to take back the men who had been fighting for them would be honourably fulfilled.

ALL of us here in China naturally have more or less vital interests in the current affairs and general development of the country and its people. The more intelligent and the more progressive of us, despite the disabilities of life in Asia, endeavour to develop a justifiably progressive outlook. It is to this class of people—foreigners and Chinese—that this advertisement is addressed, to call attention to a work shortly to appear and which will at once find its place in the forefront of reference works on China.

That work is *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China*. From previous announcements you are, in some slight measure at least, acquainted with its scope, but because it is impossible to condense into a single advertisement even a general comprehensive statement of the broad usefulness of the work, we purpose printing a series of announcements each treating of some particular section of the book.

The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China.

The Standard Geographical, Commercial, Economic and Educational Compendium of China To-day.

A Quick Glance at the Scope of the Work.

Section One. The *Maps* of the 18 Provinces and 4 Dependencies of China, drawn to a scale of approximately 25 miles to the inch. A separate page is devoted to each province—there will be 12 maps each 18½ by 13½ inches, and 10 double-page maps, 28½ by 18½ inches. All in English and Chinese.

Section Two. A complete *Bilingual Index* to Section One. Over 16,000 place names accurately located in their longitudinal and latitudinal positions in both languages. This is the first time a bilingual atlas and index has ever been issued for any country.

Section Three. A *Survey of China*, Geographical, Commercial, Economic and Educational. Each province is treated separately by experts. There are 200,000 words in this Section—that is the equivalent of three average novels, or 200 columns (25 pages) of this newspaper.

Section Four. *Trade Section*.—24 full-page coloured graphs and diagrams, showing the present trade of the whole of China, with comparisons in growth since 1870. Every phase of China's domestic and foreign trade is touched. This Section also has descriptive matter in both languages.

Section Five. *China's Productions*.—Full map of China, measuring four by five feet, 19 miles to the inch, showing records of natural productions throughout the country, especially compiled by experts in every province. This section alone is worth the price of the entire work to any Exporter.

Section Six. *China's Railways*.—With a special Railway Map and a mass of detail regarding Railways, their building and financing. Also, technical articles written by railway experts. Railway building is the most important step in the development of China—this Section is a standard reference on the subject.

Section Seven. *China's Agriculture*, of great importance just now. Full maps engraved from special coloured drawings, with approximately 50,000 words of descriptive matter written by qualified men. The author of the best-known book on afforestation in China had charge of this Section.

Section Eight. *China's Geology*.—This subject is dealt with by means of coloured maps and descriptive matter in a manner that is new. The *Flora* and *Fauna* of China are also fully treated here by recognized men qualified to deal with the subjects they treat.

Section Nine. *Miscellaneous Subjects* are grouped here—Areas, Population, Climate, Meteorology, People and Language, Money, Weights and Measures, the Government and its Constitution, Religions, etc., etc. There are various appendices and general material for which there is constant need for reference.

Of Interest to Everyone.

Therefore, we ask that these advertisements be read; and our advice is, once a reader has made up his mind that the publication will be of use to him, he should lose no time in reserving a copy, for the introductory offer may be withdrawn at any time.

No one need say the Atlas does not interest him; no man in China can afford to say that—if he does he should not be here. China does not want men who are not interested in China, for China wants only men who will do their bit in helping forward the country, no matter how personally successful and wealthy they may become in doing it. This publication should, and does, interest everyone, and he is a wise man who conscientiously weighs the *raison d'être* of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China*.

The management of *THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS* wants this work to succeed; we want our readers to obtain the advance on the Special Subscription List basis.

Its General Scope.

It is an *Atlas*—a bilingual atlas—and will be the first bilingual atlas ever published of any country. The scale of the maps is roughly 25 miles to the inch. There are separate maps for each of the 18 provinces and for the four Outer Territories. All are in English and Chinese. The Atlas is accompanied by a really wonderful Index, comprising over 16,000 names, in both languages, together with a key for immediate location.

It is a *Commercial Geography*. In all there are about 500,000 words of descriptive matter. The whole of China and the Outer Territories are dealt with under one head so one may read this section alone and derive in a general way all the information found in a commercial geography. If, however, one wishes to secure particularised information, he has only to look to the individual chapters on each of the provinces to find anything he wants to know regarding history, trade, products, communications, population, economic resources, or what not.

It is a *Commercial Encyclopedia*, not only of China but of the World, especially the whole Far East. There is a special section that deals with the port trade of China in which the growth of all the Treaty Ports is reviewed in great detail, supplying valuable records that would take a merchant or manufacturer years to ascertain.

It is a *Complete Work on China's Products*. There is a thoroughly revised New Productions Map of China, showing with marvellous accuracy China's every possible product, from the Pacific to Tibet, and from Mukden to Mengtze. It is accompanied by a 30-page bilingual Index. This alone is worth the cost of the whole work.

Only Ten Taels.

To assure yourself that your name has been registered among the early subscribers at the special introductory price, it is necessary only that you send Tls. 10 now. No further payment will be required until the book is in your hands. Then you may pay in one lump sum or by Easy Monthly Payments.

Some Unique Features.

There are sections that deal with **Scientific Matters** from a strictly scientific standpoint. There are chapters that will be invaluable in any particular branch of research. For example, what is entirely new in China—and we doubt if it has been done so thoroughly of any other country—there is a section of lithographed graphs covering the growth of China's trade for the last half-century, showing in line and figure all that is to-day, and has been, in China's world of commerce. There are comparisons with other countries that are magnificently worked out in a unique manner.

There is a **Dictionary of Commercial Products** of the World, especially compiled with reference to China. The merchant, the teacher, the statesman, the professor, the manufacturer, the exporter—any intelligent man who wishes to know anything about any commercial article is able to turn to it at a moment's notice, learn where it is found, what it is used for, whether China produces it and if so where and how, and the amount that is exported or imported into China. Just think what this means, as only one feature of the work.

This is, in short, a unique work—not uncommon, but unique.

Barely an indication of the importance and usefulness of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China* can be given in a single advertisement. Some conception of the bigness of this mammoth book that stands alone as the one great reference work on China can be got from the Prospectus. Send for one NOW. Cut out the Coupon, fill in your name and address; do it NOW.

With the Prospectus will come full information of the Easy Monthly Payment System.

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MANILA CEBU and ILOILO...	"TAMING"	On 16th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 17th May, 4 P.M.
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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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Fast above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
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Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
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KOBE ...	TENSHIN MARU (THURSDAY, 17th May)	Capt. Taniguchi	8,000
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.)	Capt. Soyeda	13,500
SHANGHAI and KOBE ...	KAMO MARU (FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.)	Capt. Iwasa	16,000
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	KASHIMA MARU (FRIDAY, 25th May, at 11 A.M.)	Capt. Tokawa	21,000
YOKOHAMA ...	TAISHO MARU (SATURDAY, 19th May)	Capt. Ogawa	8,000
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE ...	BENTEN MARU (WED. DAY, 30th May)	Capt. Tomida	8,000
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TENYO MARU ...	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS., 14th June
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June
PERNSIA MARU ...	8,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU ...	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 14th July
SIBERIA MARU ...	18,000 — 18 knots	WED., 25th July

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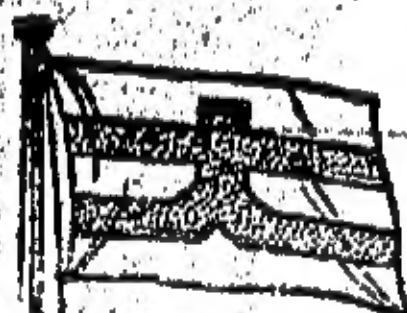
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"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th June, at 2 P.M.

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"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th May, at 3 A.M.

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